CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: There is at the present moment no question of public economy which so largely affects the whole civilized world as the question of silver. The great decline in price which the metal has undergone within the present year makes it vitally important to the principal nations of America, Europe, and Asia; and in each of these great subdivisions of the world it is being discussed with the most anxious interest. But although the question is common to nearly all countries, it presents itself to them under very different aspects. A considerable group of nations, including the United States, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, are under a suspension of specie payments, and to them it is indispensably necessary to consider the place which silver shall occupy in the currency, when metallic payments are resumed. These countries, again, differ widely from ch other in other aspects of the question. The United States have, at present, a single standard of gold; Austria and Russia a single standard of silver; France and Italy a double standard of both metals. With the exception of a new emission of gold rente, the public debt of Austria is payable in silver; that of France and Italy in either silver or gold; as was that of the United States also, by the terms of the original statutes creating it. The coinage act of 1873, and the revision of the statutes in 1874. have since demonetized silver in the ted States. France has a great stock of both gold and silver in the vaults of the bank and in the hands of the people. The Bank of France holds coin and bullion to the amount of about \$120,-000,000, against a circulation of about \$480,000,-000; and of this metallic stock about 30 per cent, or \$125,000,000, is silver. Obviously, therefore, it can resume specie payments at any moment. A leading motive for its delay in doing so is the hope that the question of the standards may find some new solution. The United States has a very small stock of the precious metals either in possession of the Government or of the people, and it cannot resume without laying up or purchasing the metal to do it with. But on the other hand, this country is a great producer and seller of silver, and quite apart from the quation of her domestic currency, is interested to keep up the price of the metal as merchandisc, in the same way that it is interested in keeping up the price of cotton or wheat.

England and Germany are specie paying countrie and have a single gold standard; but Germany has just adopted that standard, in lieu of a standard of silver, and it has a great deal more of that metal left on its hands than is necessary to constitute its inferior coinage. It is therefore the largest present seller, and its supply threatening the market is recognized as one of the most potent influences which have led to the present depression. England, though using the gold standard at home, has a great stake in the silver question through her Indian empire, which, with the possible exception of China, is the largest holder and user, and until a very recent period, the greatest absorber of silver in the world. The center of Indian finance is London, and that city is also the chief bullion market of the world, so that the daily London quotation of silver is the barometer on which the eyes of all nations are now fixed. Thus each of the leading commercial nations is anxiously debuting its own position, and closely watching the action of its neighbors. TWO ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

In the United States the silver question is disussed in both its general and in special aspects. The inquiry takes these forms: (1.) Whether, all things considered, the double or

the single standard of the precious metals is most

desirable for the money of the world. (2.) Whether, in view of the fact that England, Geneany, and the Scandinavian States have adopted the single gold standard, it is desirable for the rest of Europe and the United States to follow their example, or to oppose it by a united adoption of gold

(3.) Whether the peculiar position of the United States as a silver-producing country, pledged to return to specie payments at an early date, and requiring a large circulation of metallic-value money order to resist the inclination to paper money which has been so strong and baneful in the past,

and which has at present a firmer hold on the popular mind than ever before, makes it desirable for us to restore the double standard, either with or without the cooperation of the nations of the Latin Union, and if restored, whether with or without a legal tender limit. likely to have a great influence in the decision of it, more than ten years it has been my good fortune to likely to have a great influence in the decision of it, whether the demonetization of silver, begun by the the Coinage Act of 1873 and completed by the revision of the statutes in 1874, was either justifiable or expedient, in view of the fact that the public dobt was, by its terms, payable in coin, and therefore capable of being discharged in either gold or eliver, and that no reproach could have then attached to the selection of either metal for that purpose. And, finally, whether those statutes are virtually irrepealable, either because they created a new contract with the public creditor, or such a conscientions obligation and pledge of public faith as mations having a proper regard for their honor, as well as their commercial credit, cannot prudently recall.

If I have thus correctly stated it, it will be seen hat the silver question involves a great deal more If I have thus correctly stated it, it will be seen that the silver question involves a great deal more in the United States than in any other country; and that it is still a debatable question, not to be discussed ignorantly or flippantly, but with all the aid of reasoning, authority, and experience, and that the bandying of offensive epithets and the imputation of base motives, on the one side or the other, will not promote such a solution of it as the country ought to desire.

THE ABUNDANCE OF ARGUMENT. The advocates of either the single or double standard have abundance of argument and authority behind them. The inclination of the public mind in Europe and America, as evinced both by legislation and by the published opinious of statesmen and economists, has tended, ever since the gold discoveries of California and Australia, toward the adoption of a single standard; but it must not be forgotten that in 1857 the demand for a single standard of silver was pressed as stronuously as is now that for a single strenuously as is now that for a single standard of gold, and in not a few instances by the same advecates. It would be difficult to adduce a more complete reversal of opinion and position on any question than is found by a comparison of M. Chevalier's Treaties on the Fall of Gold, published in 1857, and his recent articles on the Fall of Silver in the April and August numbers of the Revue des Deax Mondes. Armed with these opposing documents, silver and gold may confront each other and each be justified in saying, "Mutato nomino de te fabula narratur."

Internation."

I do not say that there may not be abundant ground for this change of opinion on the part of M. Chevalier, but the fact is in itself remarkable, and inculcates caution against the formation of hasty conclusions, and especially against hasty action on subjects of such wast moment as the world's standard of value. Besides M. Chevalier, there are other great names among the economists of France to be found on the side of the single gold standard. Most conspicuous among them is that of M. Esquirou de Paricu, last Minister of State of the Empire, President of the Monetary Commission of 1870, and now a leading member of the French Senate, in which body he very lately introduced a bill for stopping the coinage of silver. The measure was, however, defeated by the united influences of the France. With him are united in opinion M. Victor Bonnet, one of the best linancial writers in France; M. Clement Juglar, author of the excellent book on Crises; M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of the Economiste Françaia, and probably a majority of less distinguished economists of France. In Belgium they have M. Frère Orban, an economist of distinction. On thoir side of the question are the Governments of Giornamy, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and the Swiss representatives in the Latin Union. I do not now include England among the nations opposed to the maintenance of the double standard; on the contrary, her interests in India would undoubtedly lead the statesmen of that country to desire to have silver retained in the currency of other countries as far as possible. On their side there is perhaps also a considerable sentiment in Austria, but that sentiment, so far as it exists, is largely due to the influence of German yin Austrian finance. German capital is very much relied upon for Austria I do not say that there may not be abundant

to the influence of Germany in Austrian inance.

German capital is very much relied upon for Austrian inance.

German capital is very much relied upon for Austrian enterprises. Though an emission of gold reute has recently been made by Austria, the Minister of Finance declared in the Chambers "that it was in no way to be regarded as a promise of the introduction of the gold standard."

While it thus appears that the defenders of the Sorble standard are propably in a numerity

as to numbers, they still include many of the most distinguished names, and the question cannot be considered as settled in-favor of the single standard by the weight of authority alone. In France, there are on that side, Wolowski, Cernnschi, de Roinach, Courcelle-Seneuil, and Rouland, if I may not also venture to add the distinguished Minister of Courcelle-Seneul, and Routind, if I may not also venture to add the distinguished Minister of Finance, M. Léon Say; in Belgium the leading economist of that country. M. Enule de Laveleye. In England, where the question has been less discussed by economists, and where there is less of the controversial spirit than in France, there is Ernest Seyd, and upon the question now at issue also Mr. Goschen and Mr. Bageliot.

VIEWS ABROAD.

Mr. Jevons, although he recognizes the tendency toward the adoption of the gold standard, fully indorses the views of Wolowski and Cernnschi as to the greater steadiness resulting from the use of both metals. In Germany there are Prince Smith, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the new Empire, and the two foremost economists, Rau and Roscher. There is something significant in the experience of those who form what I should incline to call the conservative party of the bi-metalists. In France M. Wolowski was the most practical among great scientific economists. He founded the Crédit Foncier, he was connected with the administration of the Société Génerale, two of most successful of modern French banking institutions. Cernuschi, the Italian banker, has amassed a fortune in his profession, and his "Mécanique de l'Exchange" has long ranked him among the closest of financial reasoners. Courcelle-Seneuil is the author of a valuable treatise en practical banking. Baron Jules de Reinach is perhaps the most accomplished and promising of the younger financiers of France. The head of a banking house of great wealth and influence, the confidential adviser of Léon Say, a large contributor to the wonderful machinery by which the German indemnity was paid, he is also one of the strongest financial writers of Paris. Rouland is the Governor of the Bank of France, the institution having the largest interest of any in the world in the right solution of the silver question. The Minister of Finance, Léon Say, has placed bimself in the front rank of financial statesmen by his masterly conduct of the German indemnity payment. In England, Ernest Seyd is a successful banker, and the author of the standard book on Bullion and the foreign exchanges. Bagehot is editor of The Economist, the wisest as well as the fairest of financial journals, a thoroughly conscientions man, distinguished alike for his clear common-sense handling of current questions, and for his profound philosophical treatment of higher political problems. Goschen is a statesman who has graduated with the highest honors not only from Cxford but from Lombard-st. His "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges," written more than ten years ago, attracted to him the attention of Mr. Gladstone, who pronounced it a masterly production. On the silver question he is without doubt the highest authority confidential adviser of Léon Say, a large contributor pronounced it a masterly production. On the silver question he is without doubt the highest authority at this moment as to facts, having been selected as chairman of the committee of the House of Com-

chairman of the committee of the House of Commons on that subject, whose voluminous report has just been published, and is the thesaurus upon which all future disputants must rely.

As I have assumed to rank Mr. Goschen among the advocates of the double standard, and as his late report did not call for, or, indeed, permit any discussion of that question, though a careful reading of the questions propounded by him as chairman of the committee seem to me to pretty clearly indicate his opinion, I feel myself at liberty, in support of that assumption, to read to this association the following passage from a letter which I have just received from him accompanying his report. "I am deeply interested," he writes, "in what the United States passage from a letter which I have just received from him accompanying his report. "I am deeply interested," he writes, "in what the United States Government may do. For my part I shall not be sorry if employment should be found for a large amount of silver on your adde of the Atlantic. Silver and gold have been in partnership for the purpose of doing the work of the circulation for thousands of years, and I think it is not in the interest of the world that the

doing the work of the circulation for thousands of gears, and I think it is not in the interest of the world that the whole weight of the burden should be borne by gold alone."

By far the most remarkable publication on this difficult subject, and the most immediately valuable to the American inquirer, is the House of Commons report already referred to. The order under which that report was made is in these words: "Ordered that a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the causes of the depreciation of the price of silver, and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchange between India and England."

The committee was composed of men of the highest qualifications for such service. Among those best known in America, besides Mr. Gösenen, are Mr. Kirkman Hodgson of the firm of Baring Brothers, Mr. John G. Hubbard, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and for 50 years one of the leading debaters in the House of Commons on all questions of banking and currency; Mr. Edward Baxter, the writer on revenue and taxation; Mr. W. N. Massey, the historian, and Mr. Henry Fawcett, the political economist. The report is not a long paper, occupying only fifty pages folio, but the testimony of the witnesses examined, which is reported at length, and the appendices containing tables, official reports, and other statistical matter of great value, occupy several hundred pages. several hundred pages.

M. LOUIS WOLOWSKI.

The cause of the double standard has lost one of its at lest European defenders by the death of M. Louis Wolowski, the eminent French economist. He has been foremost in all the discussions of the subject which have taken place in recent years, except those of the present Summer, in which his [4.] As closely involved with the last question, and declining health forbade him to participate. For enjoy his acquaintance and friendship, and present seems to me a fitting occasion on which to pay a tribute to his memory. A Polander by birth and a lawyer by profession, M. Wolowski came to Paris about the year 1830 as Secretary of the last Polish legation at the French court. Upon the extinction of Poland he became a French subject, and the remainder of his life was spent at Paris, and devoted mainder of his life was spent at Paris, and devoted to the welfare of his adopted country with an industry and loyalty which no Frenchman has surpassed. His earliest labors were in the line of his profession, as a lecturer on law and editor of law journals. He very soon, however, showed that inclination for social and financial questions which for many years past has placed him among the leading economists of his age.

As early as 1835 he called the attention of France to institutions which had existed in Germany since the time of the great Fredwick for the promotion.

As early as 1835 he called the attention of France to institutions which had existed in Germany since the time of the great Frederick, for the promotion of agriculture by loaning money on the mortgage of land—"crédit foncier," as it is called in French. The interest of the French Government was thus awakened, and a commissioner sent to Germany to investigate the subject; but it was not until 1852, after the revolution of 1848 had awakened France from the lethargy into which she sank under the Bourbons and Louis Philippe, and a popular government had given prominence to "social questions, that the Crédit Foncier of France was established. and Louis Philippe, and a popular government had given prominence to social questions, that the Crédit Foncier of France was established, with M. Wolowski in the list of its distinguished administration. He was already a member of the Institute of France, and had been a representative of Paris in the Repubheau Legislative Assembly. In 1865, when I made his acquaintance, he was President of the Institute, a leading member of the Society of Political Economists, and the champion of the Bank of France in the well known banking controversy then going on. That controversy, in which the Messrs. Pereire, founders and mneagers of the ill-fated Crédit Mobiller, and Michel Chevalier, one of their associate directors, were his principal opponents, culminated in the celebrated Inquiry set on foot by the Emperor before the Superior Counsil of Commerce, into questions of banking, credit, and crises. A voluminous and exhaustive report of it was afterward published.

M. Wolowski was a pronounced bullionist, and

M. Wolowski was a pronounced bullionist, and one of the first to indorse the advanced opinions of Cernuschi, whose "Mécanique de l'Exchange" formed the subject of one of his discourses before the Institute in 1865. No man in France knew so much about the money and the banking systems of his own and other countries, as well as of antiquity. His "Treatises on Money, from the Latin of Nicholas Orestaus and Copernicus," his "Banking Question, his "Finances of Russia," his translation from the German of the "Political Economy of Roscher," his " Bank of England and the Scottish Banks," and his "Free Trade and the Results of the Commercial Treaty of 1860," attest the wide range of his studies as well as the extent and accuracy of his learning.

Of all his publications, however, I think he attached the most value to his depositions before the two imperial Commissions, that of 1865 on Banking and Credit, and that of 1869 on Money .- It was in the latter testimony, afterward republished in a volume with valuable additions, under the title of "Gold and Silver," that he developed at much length his views on the question of the standards. The work will always remain a classic in this great debate.

Though thoroughly loyal to France, and closely connected with many of its public institutions,

of which he was one of the first elected life members, M. Wolowski has taken a prominent part in all financial discussions, occupying the important position of a member of the Commission of the Badget. When his long enfeabled constitution gave way under the pressure of excessive mental and physical labor, it was no doubt a great satisfaction to him to know that his son-in-law, M. Louis Passy, a cherished member of his far lly and the sharer and inheritor of his opinions, had come to occupy the second place in the Ministry of Finance.

His life was one of six gular unselfishness and devotion to science. Although the founder and administrator of wealthy institutions, he enjoyed only a moderate private fortune, and lived with the utmost simplicity. His intellectual activity was very great, and it enabled him to resist and rise above physical infirmities which for many years were of a serious—character. He was of a frank and affectionate nature, and had always around him a large circle of attached friends, especially of younger men. He had, however, passionate impulses, which throw him into every controversy with great carnestness, and made him a persistent and unyielding opponent. His place among the economists of France cannot soon be filled, and he will be sincerely mourned by not a few friends outside of his country, who, whether or not they adopted his opinions, respected his great learning, and have been wont to profit by the light which he shed on all subjects to which his versatile genius applied itself. applied itself.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

EFFECT OF RECENT SALES UPON THE TRADE-RE SULTS OF THE AUCTIONS YESTERDAY.

Several special and peremptory auction sales ook place yesterday, which, succeeding as they did the other large sales of the week, indicated, it is thought, the coming week there will be at least two important of much the same character of those of this week, and the encouragement that has been given thus will probably be followed by other larger sales at the auction block. The opinion is repeated by several jobin this way has had a very good effect upon mercantile staple articles that has lent confidence to buyers. It is are good and serviceable but inexpensive, have the preference. It is thought that this fact will operate bene ficially m encouraging manufactures in this country, and that this Autumn will see a decided increase in the pro duction of woolen goods in particular.

One sale yesterday was that of about 1,000 lots of fine woolens, by order of Forstman & Co., at the auction house of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st. Arnold, Constable & Co., Klingenstein & Brothers, and Hahlow & Stights of this city were among the largest buyers. Many others were from the West and South. Of the goods offered the diagonal coatings and fancy overcoatings seemed to be the favorites although many late styles of fancy cassimeres were

and fancy overceatings seemed to be the favorites, although many late styles of fancy cassimeres were cagerly taken up. Aix-la-Chapelle diagonals, blue, black, and brown, brought \$2 874g, \$3, and *3 10 a yard, the price ranging more with the patterns than with the quality. Extra flue wool-dyed overcoatings went at \$3 124g, \$3 20, and \$3 70 a yard. Newest style of Westof-England suitings brought \$3 50, while others of the same quality, but older pattern, fell to \$3, \$2 55, and \$2 05 a yard. The bignest price reached was for a simil quantity of laney worsted cassimere, sold without allowance for manufacturers' imperfections, which were bid in at \$3 95 and \$4 a yard. The average prices of the whole sale were autich below ordinary rates.

At the auction rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., at Broome and Greene-sts., occurred, yesterday morning a special sale of ribbons, silks, valvets, &c. There were fewer buyers than at the other sales, and the prices ran low. Milinary silks brought 50, 60, and \$5 cents a yard, according to quality; 1, yons all-silk faille, 60 cents a yard, according to quality; 1, yons all-silk faille, 60 cents a yard, according to quality, 1, yons all-silk faille, 60 cents a yard, according to colored silk gros grain, \$1 35, \$1 65, and \$1 90; Croleid black heavy velvets, \$1 25, \$1 35, and \$1 40; long black ostrich planes, single, \$2 129g and \$2 37½a. At the same place, at the conclusion of this auction, occurred a safe of tapestry and body Brussels and ingrain carpets. The lagrams went off steadily at 22 cents a yard for Rogers's manufacture and 28 cents for Graham's, 31 cents for Savage's, 25 cents for the Havard Mills, and 29 cents for Peacock & Sen's. Tapes, y Brussels sold as high as on Thursday, and dainot excite the same interest. The lagrams went off steadily at 22 cents a yard for Rogers's manufacture and 28 cents for Graham's, 31 cents for Savage's, 25 cents for the Havard Mills, and 29 cents for Peacock & Sen's. Tapes ty Brussels sold as high so on Thursday, and dain the sales rounds.

shades and sizes, sold from \$2.87\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$9\$ per dozen. Several lots of all-wool empress cloths, in discrent-shades, were sold at prices transing from \$27\frac{1}{2}\$ to 41 cents a yard. A lot of rich black embodered polonates sold at from \$7.50 to \$12.50 cach. The velvets sold at 32\frac{1}{2}\$ cents to \$72\frac{1}{2}\$ cents a yard. Several lots of Lyons poult de sole silk were bought in at 60 and 65 cents a yard. Fine gros grain silks found ready sale at prices varying from \$1.47\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8.80 a yard. The prices obtained for silks were not more than 15 per cent in advance of the market rates previous to the rise in the price of raw silk. A large part of the goods sold yesterday by Kobbe & Ball were purchased by city dealers and merchants from Baltimore, Chicago. rs and merchants from Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadeip hia.

THE ANNUAL COTTON REPORT.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN 1875-6-AN IM-PORTANT THEORY AS TO THE ALLEGED OVER PRODUCTION.

The Financial Chronicle to-day will publish its annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States, which has come to be recognized as a standard authority on this subject. The total crop of the year just past is reported as reaching 4,669,288 bales. The ports were 3,252,994 bales, and the stock on hand at the close of the year 120,380. The following is a statement of the receipts of cotton from the interior at the various ports during the year:

Ports. Louisiana Alabama South Carolina Georgia Texas	416,372 521,825 488,640	Receipts to Sept. 1, '75, 9:3,775 320,822 438,897 603,215 565,203 10,582		4,927 1,766
Florida North Carolina Virginin *New York *Boston *Philadelphia *Baitimore	107,836 529,126 198,693 71,396 36,826 6,297	101,715 418,111 158,208 39,666 32,101 8,132	27,267 108,693 494,374 58,070 40,907 29,114	64,267 6,334 4,000 1,756
San Francisco		3,148	393	
Total this year.	4,101,142	102 100	3,252,994	120,380

If to the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf ports we add the shipments from Tennessec and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the

crop statement for the care year	Vear ending	Year ending
Receipts at shipping ports	Bept. 1, 1876 Bales. 4,191,142	Sept. 1, 1875. Baics. 3,497,169
Add shipmenta direct to manu		205,339
Tetal	4,524,288	3,702,508
Manufactured South, not it	. 145,000	130,483
Grand total	4.660,288	3,832,991
The total overland and intere	tate moven	ent of cotto

this last year was 703,780 bales, against 461,751 carried last year. The movement direct to manufacturers reaches 333,146 bales, against 205,339 bales the year The year's consumption of cotton in the United States

was as follows: By Northern milis, 1.211,598 bales; by outhern mills, 145,000; total, 1,356,598 bales. In some general remarks at the close of tables giving

the details of the inter-Stafe movement, The Financial Chronicle calls attention to the controlling feature of the year, manely, the accumulation of stocks in the manufacturers' hands. This phenomenon in England is attributed by a writer in addiverpool paper to the increased facilities of communication between nations. Formerly the india firms were accustomed to hold large stocks for distribution, because if they ran out they could not obtain a freah supply speedily. By means of the Sucz Canal all is changed. The firms can get along with small stocks, as goods can be ordered and arrive in from six weeks to two months. The accumulation of goods therefore now takes place in manufacturers' hands instead of the India merchania. The writer claims that this has given the appearance of overproduction, when in fact there is no overproduction. Without wholly accepting the ameliasion, the report points to the fact that it has already been proved that the alleged overproduction in this country has not really existed. Prices have been unsatisfactory, but the alleged overproduction of a surplus stock at the mills, formerly held everywhere over the country, gave rise to the allegation of overproduction. The report declares that the industrial prospect for the country years a extremely encouraging. the details of the inter-State movement, The Financial

THE WILL OF THE LATE RUFUS R. GRAVES. The will of the late Rufus R. Graves of New-York City, who died at Morristown, N. J., Aug. 17, has been admitted to probate in the Morris County Surro gute's office. Besides large bequests to his family, he leaves the following: To the American Board of Foreign Missions. \$10,000; the Woman's Missionary Society of connected with many of its public institutions, M. Wolowski was never a warm adherent of the Second Empire, and during its continuance he took no part in political life. The restoration of the Republic brought him again to the front rank of statesmen, and into his old position as Representative of Paris. His relations with M. Say, the present Finance Minister, who was Mayor of Paris (Prefet do la Seine) before being called to that position, had been always intimate. When Say had risen to no higher position than that of a director of the Northern Railway, they were active collaborateurs in the Society of Political Economists.

America, successors of the Woman's Union Mission, \$10,000: Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, \$10,000: Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, \$10,000: Children's Aid Society of Northern Railway, they were active of the Republic brooklyn, \$5,000: Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, \$10,000: Children's Aid Society of Consumptives' Home in Boston, \$5,000: Children's Aid Society of New-York, \$5,000: News Boys' (Prefet do la Seine) before being called to that position, had been always intimate. When Say had risen to no higher position than that of a director of the Northern Railway, they were active collaborateurs in the Society of Political Economists.

Both in the National Assembly and in the Senate, America, successors of the Woman's Union Mission,

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, IN 9a.m. 65° Noon 71° 3 p. m. 80° Midnight, 63°.

Highest during the day, 80° Lowest, 63°.

Average, 68° Same day, 1875, 69°4°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Westminster Hotel-Prof. Huxley of England, Count Hestminster Hotel—Frof. Huxley of Edgliello, Coliness Horos and Countess Herberstein of Amstria. Fifth Assente Hotel-The Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Sanator William H. Barnum, Col. F. B. Loomis, and N. D. Sperry of Councetlent. ... Revector House-The Hon. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Horace White of The Chicago Tribune, and Gen. Horace Porter. ... Characha Hotel-Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffmann and Miss Clara Louise Kellegg. ... Albemarte Hotel—S. B. Schlesinger, German Consulat Boston ... St. James Hotel—Col. Stephen C. Lylord, U. S. Army ... Statesonat House-Gen. Franklin F. Filiat, U. S. Army ... Nucleonal Hotel—Congressman Hiester Clymer of Pennsylvains ... St. Nicholas Hotel—The Rev. Dr. J. E. Twitchell of Cleveland.

NEW-YORK CITY

Cranberries are in market. Old Slip is in a filthy condition. The price of butter increases daily. Music in Central Park at 4 p. m. to-day.

Many fine ships now fill the East River docks. West-st. appears to be the rendezvous for

The Pres dent and Mrs. Grant returned to ong Branch last evening.

The restaurants about the slips of South-st. A large pile of cork-wood, in New Church-

A new building for wholesale produce is recting on the pier at the foot of Barchay-st. The Mayor and Chief of Police of Columbus,

The salaries of school teachers for the month of August, amounting to \$205,345 51, were paid yester-

Choice specimens of fish which appear in Fulton Market are sent to the Smithsonian Institute to be modeled. On the sectional docks of East River, several

Bluctish cannot be kept in fish cars, as they rould less themselves to pieces. They are usually killed a soon as caught.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday extended

An angel fish, the size of a small sun fish, and having long hair flying backward from its head, was yesterday shown in Fulton Market. On a wooden fence in a forlorn part of occas, is a bisommer Madeira vine that perfumes

a bleoming Madeira need for a long distance Several shanties on a dirt heap on First-ave., between Thirty-ninth and Fortleth-sts., would top-ple over if they were not propped.

A boatbuilder's shop on East River is elaborately decorated with flags, a life-sized picture of Washington, and a handsome display of growing plants. Controller Green yesterday paid bills for decorations, illuminations, and fireworks, used of Fourth of July, amounting to \$6,699 49.

"Finnan haddies," smelts, and new salt mackerel from Gioteester, Mass., are in market. The latter are unusually large this Fall, many weighing three Greenwood Lake, in Orange County, is to be

examined by a committee of the Sportsman's Club, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is feasible to hold a regatta there. About 150,000 persons in the United States

are constantly employed in producing sawed lumber, and 1,395,000 latas, 2,265,000,000 shingles, and 12,750,000,000 feet of lumber are manufactured annually. The old flag-poles at Castle Garden are being removed, and a new pole, 35 feet in high above the roof, will be placed in the center of the new building, which, according to contract, must be finished in 60 days.

The Commissioner of Jurors has issued a circular warming all persons summoned as jurymen that they can make no arrangements with officers serving the summons, but that they must present excuses at the

Samples of clothing, hardware, and drugs for the Indians were fitspecied yesterday by the heard of Indian Commissioners, at the office of Indian Affairs, Nos. 40 and 42 Leonardest. The samples and prices offered by the bidders were about the same as those of The institutions on Blackwell's Island were

visited yesterday by Lord Churcati of England, who arrived in New-York, from Newport, on Taursday. He was accompanied by members of the Opatoatmotogical Society, under the escort of Commissioner Breman, and others of the Board. The West Side Relief Association has de-

termined to keep open its Sanitarium at Sea Vie October, in order to provide for chronic and sever of sickness. During the season over 1,600 sick chaccompanied by their mothers, have been allowed of from one to three weeks at the Sanitarium. The Police Commissioners made the follow-

The Police Commissioners made the blow-ing transfers yeaterday; Officer Norton from the Tweith Preduct to the Fifth District Police Court, Officer Me-Arthur from the Third to the Fifth District Police Court, Acting Sergeant Griffiths from the Fifteenth to the Sine-teenth Sui-Preduct, and Roundsman Berans from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth Precinct. The examination of the ferry masters who

The examination of the ferry masters who are charged with having detranded the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, was continued yesterday at the Marlem Police Court before Judge Murray. William God win of No. 3,104 Marketst, west Palladelpoia, formerly a ticket collector at the Desbrosses street Ferry, and lately pardoned from Moyamuensing Prison, testiled that he saw Decker and Platner receive tickets without depositing them in the proper box. The employés of the White Star Line in this

The employes of the White Star Line in this city gave a reception on Tuestay evening to J. F. Fugazi at the Hotel de la Marine, No. 140 Bisecker-st. Mr. Fugazi is the San Francisco agent of the line, and the reception was tendered as a recognition of his services in that position. He has lately been intrusted whith the San Francisco agencies of the French Transatiantic and North German Lloyd lines. Among those who participated in the entertainment were Samuel Carpenter and J. Radino of the Pennsylvania Rainroad; Dr. Cropp of the Steamer Germanic; Messrs. Salmon and Scott of the French Transathantic Line; Messrs. Gray, Graham, and Williams of the Waite Star Line, and representatives from the Michigan Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and other railroads.

BROOKLYN.

There will be music in Prospect Park to-day The General Term of the Supreme Court

United States Deputy Collectors yesterday estroyed 1,800 gations of mash at No. 140 Wydn -avc. Uriah Pearce, a boot and shoe dealer at No. or the benefit of creditors. During the 25 years' existence of the Eastern

District Dispensary, 171,314 patients have been treated, and 265,340 prescriptions have been prepared. The report of the referee in the suit for absolute divorce of Victoria C. Woodbull against her clus-band, Col. James H. Brood, was presented to Judge Dyk-man yesterday in favor of the plantaff.

The maps of another steam road to Coney Bridget Kennedy, age 30, of No. 222

JERSEY CITY. The census-takers of the Young Men's Christian Association report that there are thurty-live so for every church in this city.

At the Coroner's inquest yesterday in the case of william Krammer, whose body was found on Sunday list under circumstances which indicate a probable murder, the jury gave a verdict of death by drowning.

Two mea entered the oyster establishment Two men entered the syster establishment of Abraham Poss, on Warrenst, and, having a greed to do some painting, secured an order on Woolsey's point store for what they required. After validing some time Mr. Post valide the store and learned that the men had got \$15 worth of goods and decamped. NEWARK.

Anthony Deeventhal was arrested yesterday for sicaling formulae from the Lyons Farms Pressyteman Church. Edward Meyer, age 3, son of Simon Meyer

of No. 8 Contitionet, was found dead in a tab of water yesterday: It is supposed that the caild, white playing about the tub, lost its balance and fell in. At a meeting of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders on Thursday the Walden of the County Jail reported for August as follows: Whole num ber of prisoners, 50s; average daily number, 179; aver age term, 11 days; daily cost of feeding each, ten cents.

The shoemakers on strike at Banister & The shochmards of strike at Dallister & Telenor's shop deny the published statement that seeral of their number have gone to work at Philadephi at reduced wages. Some of the men have started a coperative shop, and others are massing arrangements the same cud.

The contemplated improvement on the Delaware, lackawanna and Western Railroad in Newar which embraced the building of a new bridge and t crossing of Broad-st. on an elevated track, is not likely be prosceuted, in view of the city authorities refusing pay saif the expenses of raising the track. NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON.—In the State Arsenal there is a costly saddie, with bridle, stirrups, and spurs to match, offered by Commander Boggs of the United States Navy, in 1861, to the bravest of the New-Jersey troops, the

made.

PATERSON.—The annual election of directors of the
Pheentx Manufacturing Company will take place Sept.
26....About 100 men were discharged from the Grant
Locomotive Works last Saturday, on account of a sear-

city of contracts, and it is feared that as many more will lose their places to-day.

STATEN ISLAND.

TOMPKINSVILLE.—Thirty-five sea-going vessels were lying at anchor off Staten Island resterday. Nine were anchored off Robbins Reef, discharging cargo from Southern ports... Mary Fitzgerald, who said that her husband was killed by the explosion of the steamboat Westfield, was found sick on the streets yesterday, and taken to the Smith Infirmary, where she was refused admission. She was afterward taken to Police Headquarters.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. MORRISANIA.—John Royle, Louis Ronnat, John Ronnat, and Edward Brunig of Morrisania went out salling in a yacht on Thursday, and white on their return from College Point were upset. Brunig was unable to swim and was rescued from drowning by his companions.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

RUMORS ABOUT THE COMPANY DENIED-THEIR EFFECT UPON THE MARKET.

There was another sharp decline in New-Jersey Central stock yesterday, following the rumors which were put in circulation early in the day, to the effect that an overissue of convertible bonds had been discovered and that the officers of the company had removed, or were in the act of removing, all the property, books, papers, accounts, &c., that have been kept in the lowed by the statement that a receiver would be applied for at once. The stock, which opened at 26, fell rapidly to 23, and finally touched 20%. The president of the company, John Taylor Johnston, stated yeaterday that there was no truth whatever in the reports; that the business of the eiliee was progressing as usual, and no application had been made for a receiver. Following this announcement a silight reaction took place, and the stock finally closed at 22%, with 22% bid. Mr. Johnston also said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the company had failed in its efforts to negotiate the loan of \$5,000,000 recently authorized by the directors; so far as he knew, the negotiations were troogressing favorably.

Samuel Knox, the treasurer of the company, was at the Liberty-st, office between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He dealed all the rumors that had been in circulation during the day in regard to the company, receiver was not new, but there was no more truth in this than in the other faise statements that had been eigenlated. There was nothing in the appearance of the Liberty-st, office to indicate that any change was contemplated. be applied for at once. The stock, which

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE KILLING OF CHISLETT.

Isaac Dayton, one of the three "South Jerey outlaws" who murdered the old man Chislett, at Elwood, Atlantic County, N. J., several weeks ago, has made the following confession to the county prosecutor, Aibert H. Slope, in presence of Sheriff Samuel Adams:

Aibert H. Slope, in presence of Sheriff Samuel Adams:

My name is Isaac Dayton; I live at Da Costa; am 22 years of age, and a married man; on Saturiay night (that of the murder) Hill and Fulien wanted me to go somewhere with them, and I went with them; I did not know where they were going; we stopped at the house where the murder took place; it was about two miles from Elwood Station; Hill and Fulien broke open the door and went in; they soon came out again; I heard a noise inside and saw old man Chaisett opening the door, and lust as he opened it Hill fired, killing him instantly; I saw him do it; I stood right alongside of

him when he fired the gun; it was a single-barreied g Hill and Fullen then went in again; I did not go in w them; I do not know who choked or struck the girl, did not see her; they soon afterward came out and then left; we lived in the swamps, and then made way to a place called Code's Mills, and thence Pennagrove, where we took a bo a to Wilmington, D ware; thence to Muney, Pennaylvania, where we w arrested on Saturday night (two weeks after the first urday named), in the house of Pullen's aunt, and bron to May's Landing; that is all I know.

to May's Landing; that is all I know.

This confession implicating Hill and Fulien to a greater degree than himself is looked upon with some distruct, but is generally believed to be in all essential points true. The family of Dayton is notorious throughout the county, and has caused the authorities much trouble. His father is now confined in the Atlantic County Jail a waiting trial on a charge of robbery committed nine years ago. His wife is confined in the same jail charged with complicity in the murder, both before and after the fact, and one child is confined in the cell with the mothen while three others are in the almahouse.

BREAKING UP OF GEN. TERRY'S COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- A' Times special correspondent with Terry telegraphs, under date of Foca Buford, Mouth of the Yellowstone, 8th, via Bismarck,

Buford, Mouth of the Yellowstone, Sth., via Blamarek, 14th inst:

The dual breaking up of Gen. Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are now en route for home, with the exception of two regiments of infaniry which will Winter at the mouth of Tongue River. The Montana troops, numbering 250 infantry and 120 horse, and including 70 infaniry, and the 2d Cavalry, under Gen. Gibbon, left for Fort Elits, with a wagon train and supplies for 80 days; they will follow the old Stauley trail. The route is teeming with hostiles, and is 420 miles ions. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are poorly chad for the cold weather and fierce storms which sweep over the prairies at this senson. The 22d Infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and have begun the construction of a stockade; they will remain till Nov. 1 or later.

The 7m Cavalry have left for Fort Euford, and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. After arriving here they will go to Fort Lincoin to Winter. The 10th Infantry will remain here. Gen. Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, then go to 8t. Paul via Bismarck. By the 15th all troops will have been withdrawn from the northern country except the 22d Infantry and the 5th Cavalry, containing 400 men. A dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan countermands the order to Winter a regiment of eavalry on the Yellowstone, which renders a Winter caupalgu impossible, and indefinitely postpones the subjection of the Stoux.

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